



Charles M. Wallace 1863

THE
SECOND VOLUME
OF THE
WORKS
OF
Mr. THO. BROWN,
Containing
LETTERS
FROM THE
Dead to the Living,
Both Serious and Comical.

In Three Parts.

Now Collected together in One Volume,
With large Additions.

The Third PART (by Mr. Tho. Brown)
Never before Printed.

LONDON Printed, and are to be Sold by B. Bragg,
at the Raven in Pater-Noster-Row. MDCCVII.

THE
VISIONS
No. 4 OF *Maunfelle, &c.*
Dom Francisco de Quevedo
VILLEGAS,
KNIGHT of the ORDER
OF
S^t JAMES.

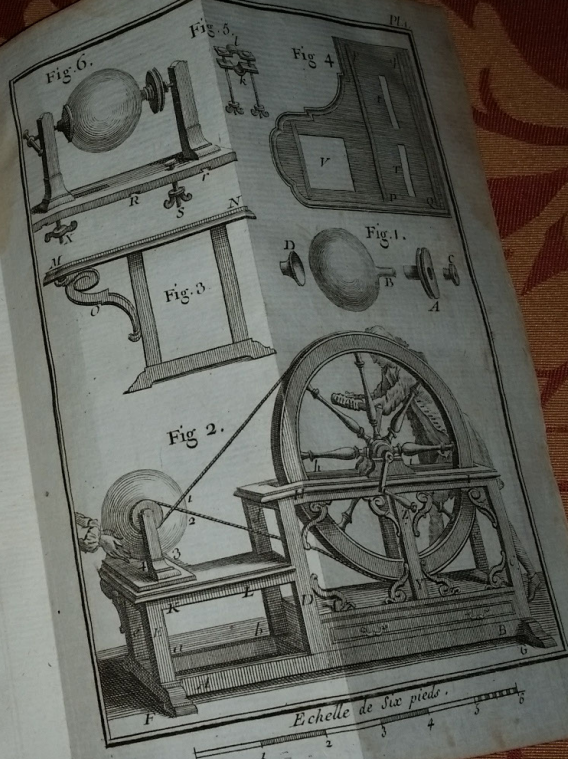
Made English by R. L.

The Second Edition Corrected.

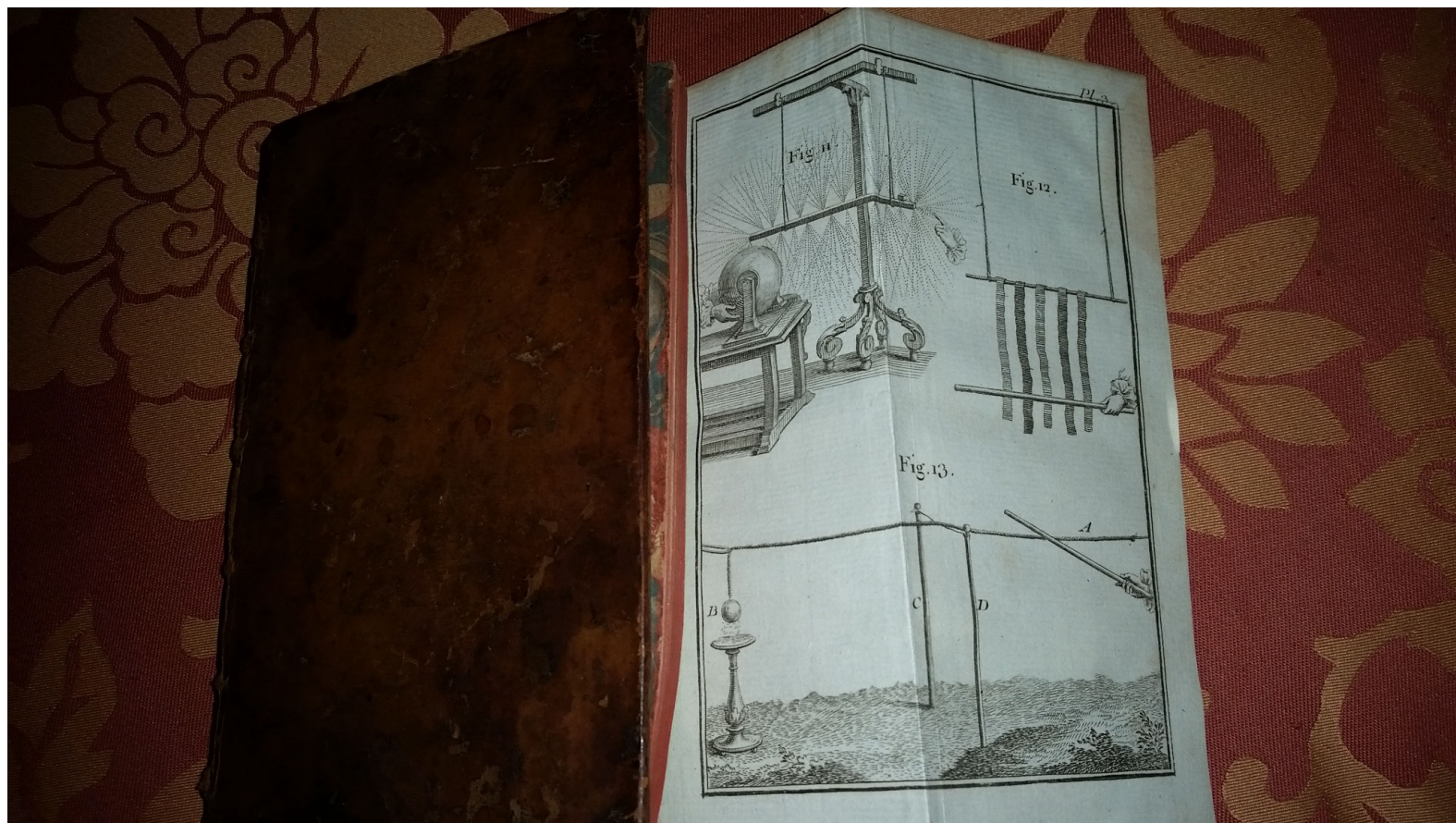
LONDON,
Printed for H. Herringman at the Sign of
the Blew Anchor in the Lower walk
of the New Exchange. 1667.



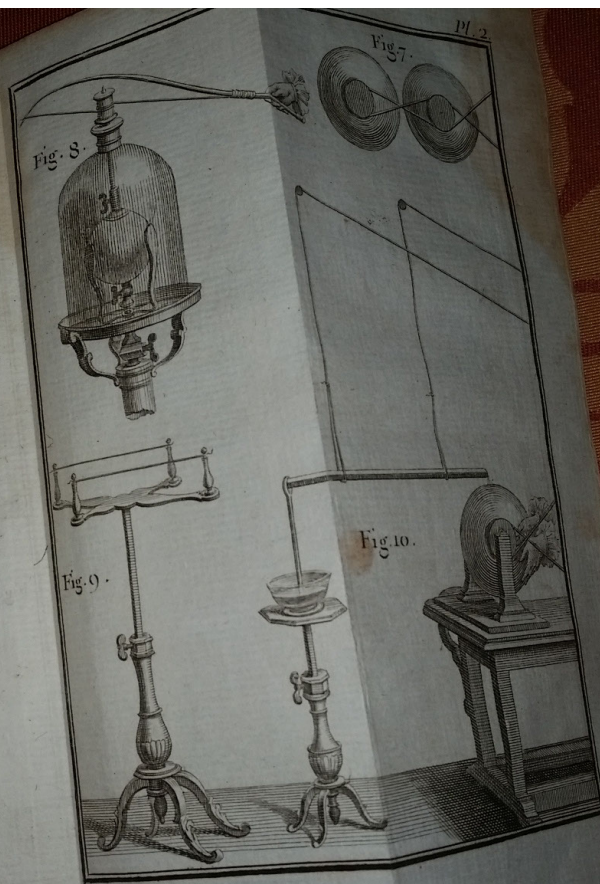
27. Pour voir l'effet
 d'un bon pendule à
 avec une balle de fer
 on suspendra au son
 le de l'air d'un son
 jour. Cette déviation
 jusqu'ici faire selon
 comme on la prétend
 ignore. Les premières
 wient qui commencent
 quelque célébrité, furent
 un globe de fonte. On
 premier Auteur de la
 vuide, s'en étoit fait
 gros comme la tête d'un
 sont ses termes *) &
 maillé, pour cet effet
 du soufre fondu dans
 verre, qu'il avoit calé
 avoir la boule qui s'y
 puis l'ayant percé, il
 se d'un axe pour le
 commodément sur deux
 Comme il y a encore
 ces à faire & à répéter
 avec de pa-
 reilles



*) Nova Experim. Magdeburg. de vacuo sp.
 p. 147.



Essai sur l'Electricité
 le plus difficile à faire, & celui
 qui s'apperoit qu'un corps
 support, le petit guéridon, ou
 la dépend souvent d'une légère in-
 midité, qu'il faut dissiper, non pas
 en chauffant fortement, mais seule-
 ment en passant ce support deux ou
 trois fois devant le feu. Quant au
 corps qui doit être électrisé, on ne
 risque rien de le chauffer & de le
 frotter pour le sécher.
 Quand un corps est fortement
 électrique, il en donne des marques
 très-sensibles, soit en attirant d'une
 distance assez considérable les corps
 légers qu'on lui présente, & en les
 repoussant avec vivacité, soit en jet-
 tant de la lumière par quelque en-
 droit de sa surface. Mais il est plus
 difficile de juger si un corps a cette
 vertu, quand elle est foible; car alors
 il ne peut attirer que de fort près, &
 les matieres si légères & si déliées,
 auroit peine à démêler si elles
 sent à l'Electricité, ou si le mou-
 vement qu'elles ont ne leur vient
 de quelque petite agitation de l'air



ESSAY SUR L'ELECTRICITE DES CORPS.



ESSAI SUR L'ELECTRICITÉ DES CORPS.

Par M. l'Abbé NOLLET, de l'Académie
Royale des Sciences, de la Société Royale de
Londres, de l'Institut de Bologne, &c.
Maître de Physique & d'Histoire Naturelle
des Enfants de France, & Professeur Royal
de Physique Expérimentale au Collège de
Navarre.

CINQUIÈME EDITION.

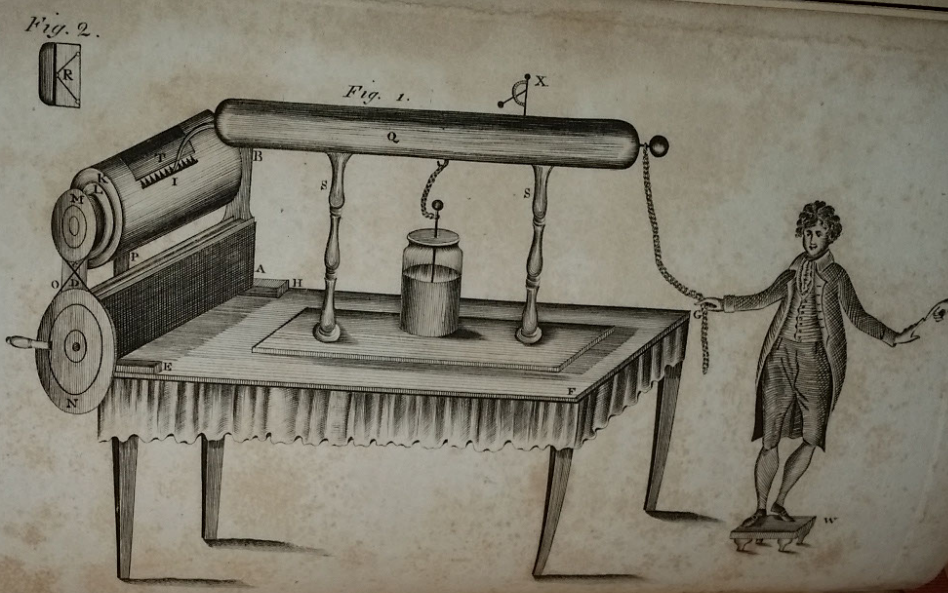


A PARIS,

Du fonds de H. L. GUERIN & L. F. DELATOUR,
Chez DURAND, Neveu, Libraire,
rue S. Jacques, à la Sagesse.

M. DCC. LXXI.

Avec Approbation & Privilège du Roi.



AN EPILOGUE

ELECTRICITY & GALVANISM.

BY TWO GENTLEMEN OF PHILADELPHIA.

Causa licet; vis est nobilissima. — Ovid's Met. B. IV. l. 287.

PHILADELPHIA:

PRINTED BY JANE AITKEN, No. 71,

NORTH THIRD STREET.

1809.



AN
ESSAY ON ELECTRICITY,
 EXPLAINING
 The THEORY and PRACTICE of that useful SCIENCE,
 and the mode of applying it
 TO MEDICAL PURPOSES.
 With an ESSAY ON MAGNETISM.
THIRD EDITION
 Corrected and considerably enlarged
 By GEORGE ADAMS,
 Mathematical Instrument Maker to His Majesty.



L O N D O N:
 Printed by R. Hindmarsh for the Author, and sold by
 him at Tycho Brahes - Head, N^o 60 Fleet Street.
 1787.

has just been shewn, from other experiments, that dephlogisticated air must form nitrous acid with dephlogisticated air, the above experiment seems to be sufficiently established. A further proof of it is, that as far as we can perceive, no dephlogisticated air is produced when the electric spark is passed through pure dephlogisticated air, or through dephlogisticated air; which indicates the combination of these two airs to produce the acid. It was found in the last experiment, that the nitre procured, was the same that the foregoing was produced, if saturated with nitrous acid; which that the production of the nitre was not owing to the composition of the soap-lees.



Fig 1.

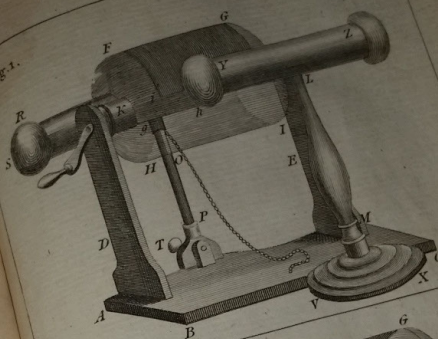
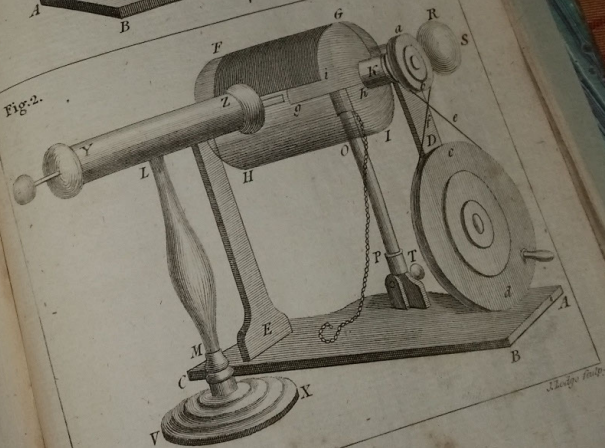
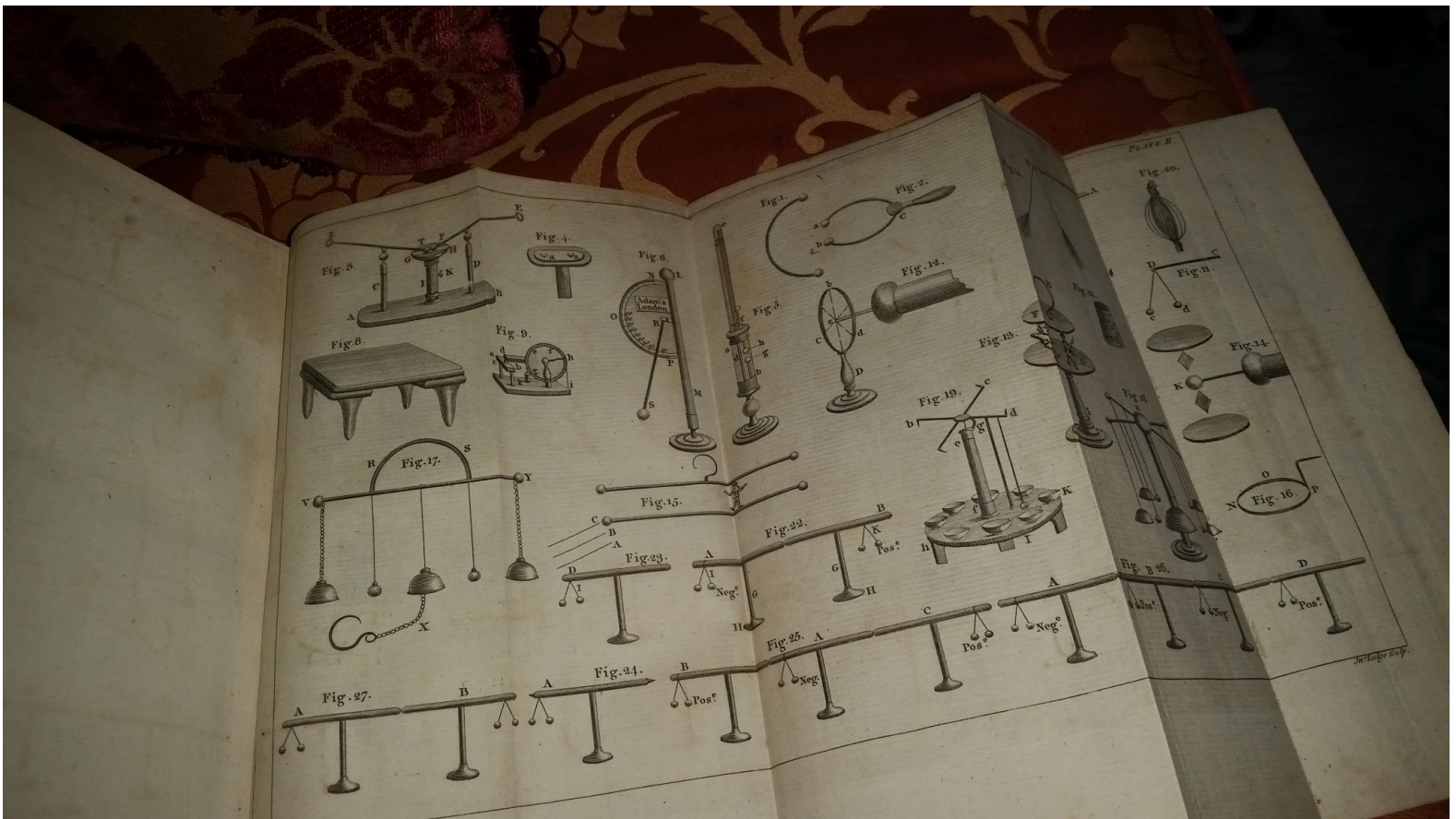
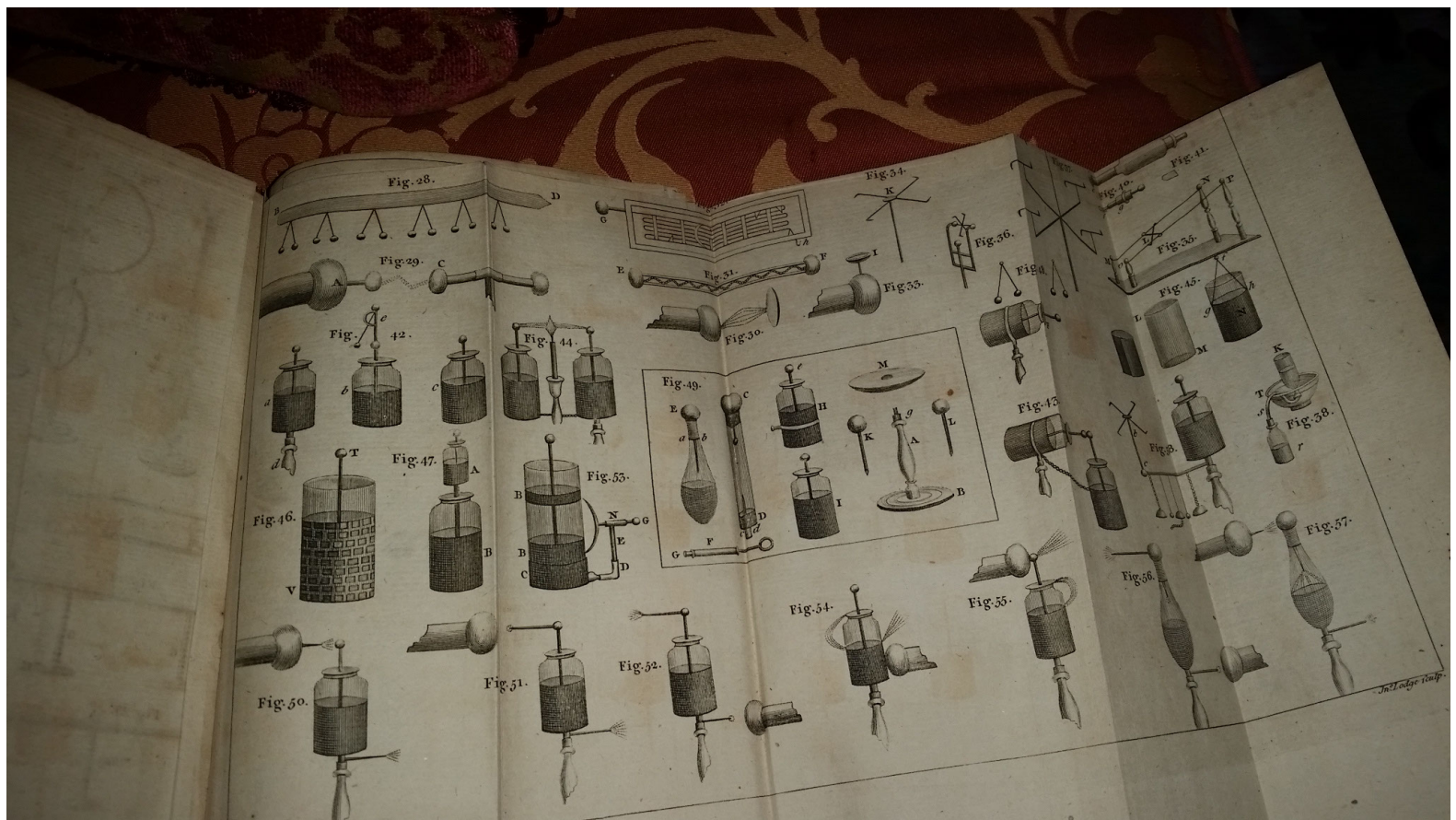
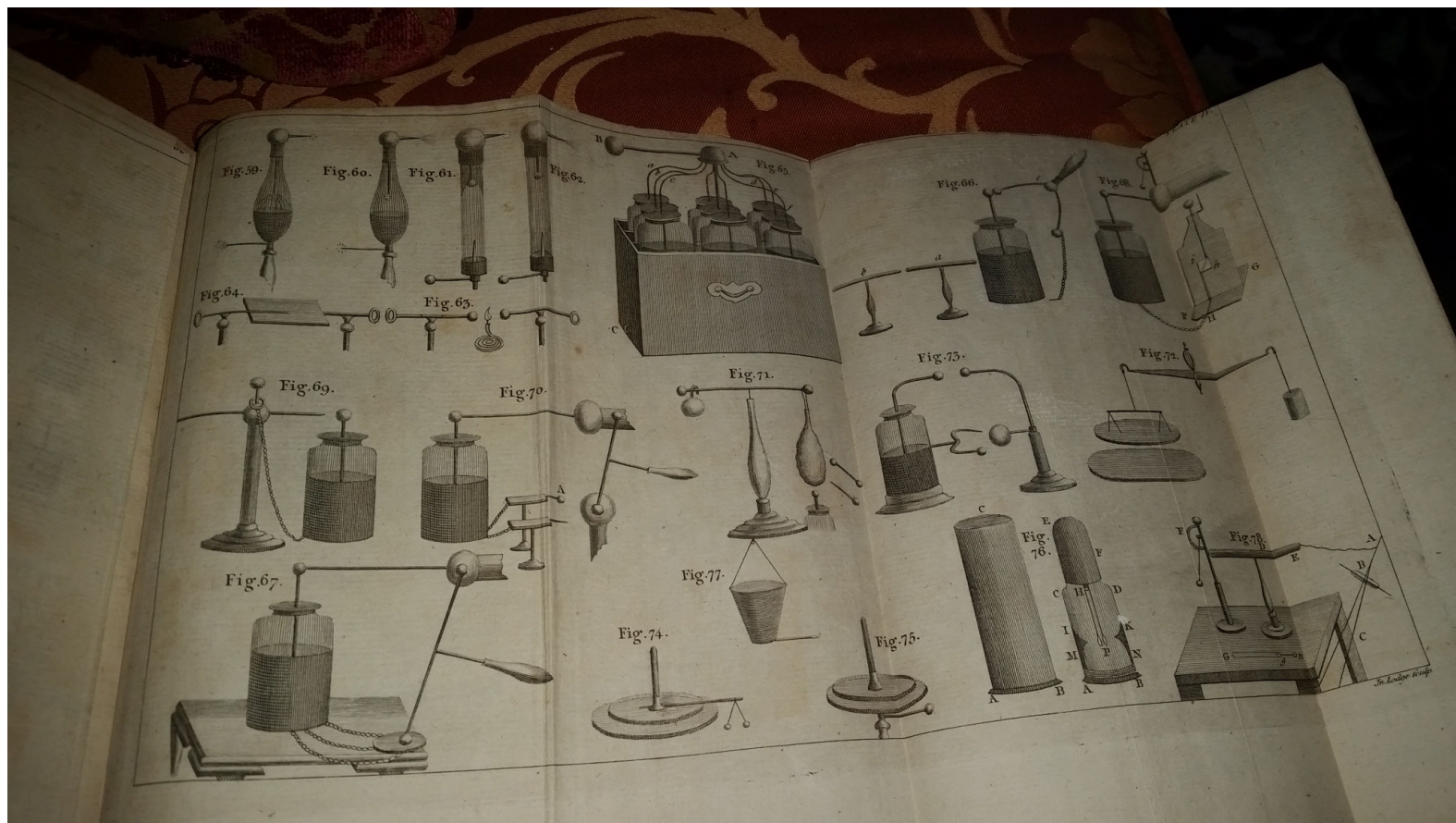


Fig 2.



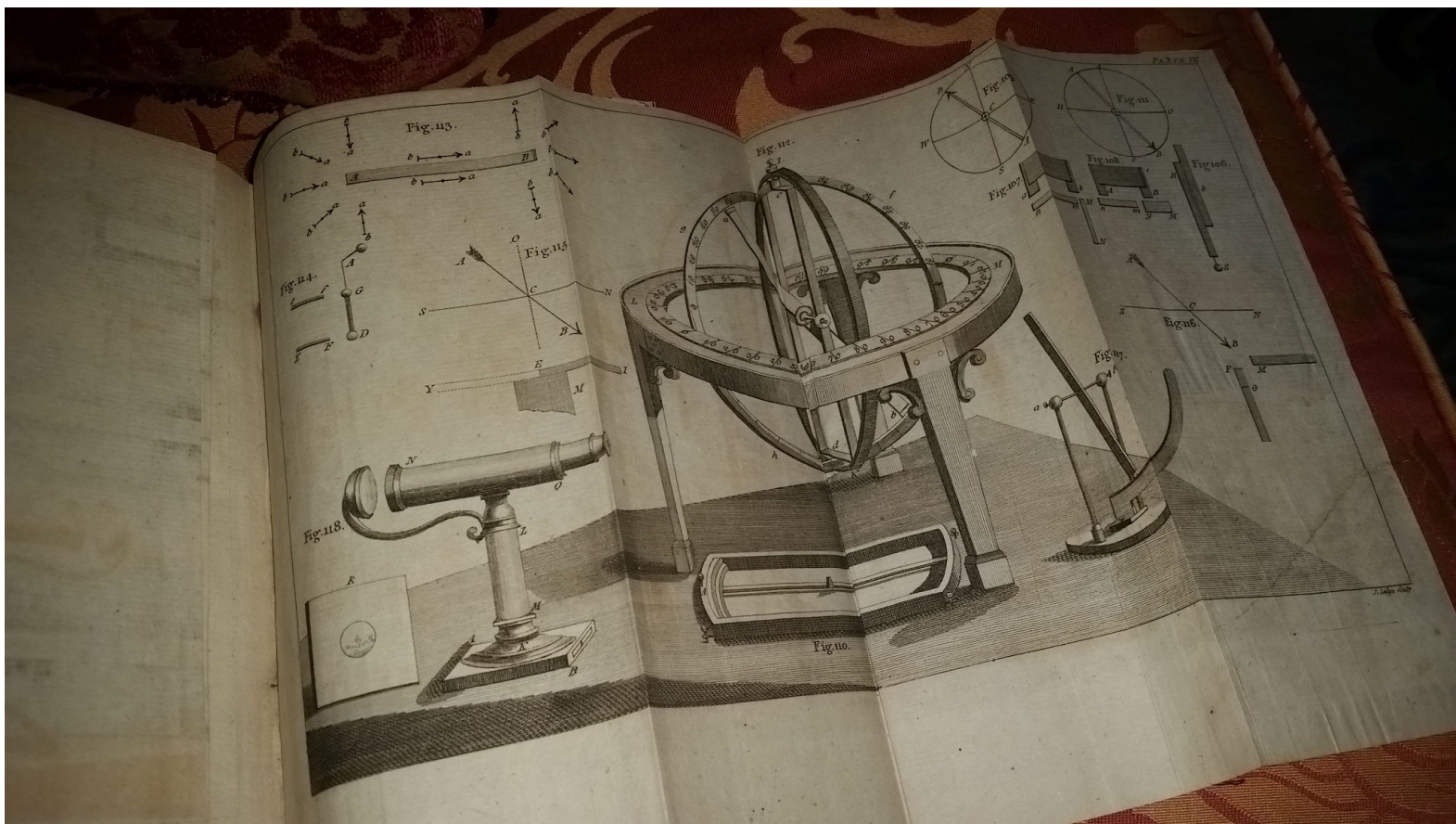


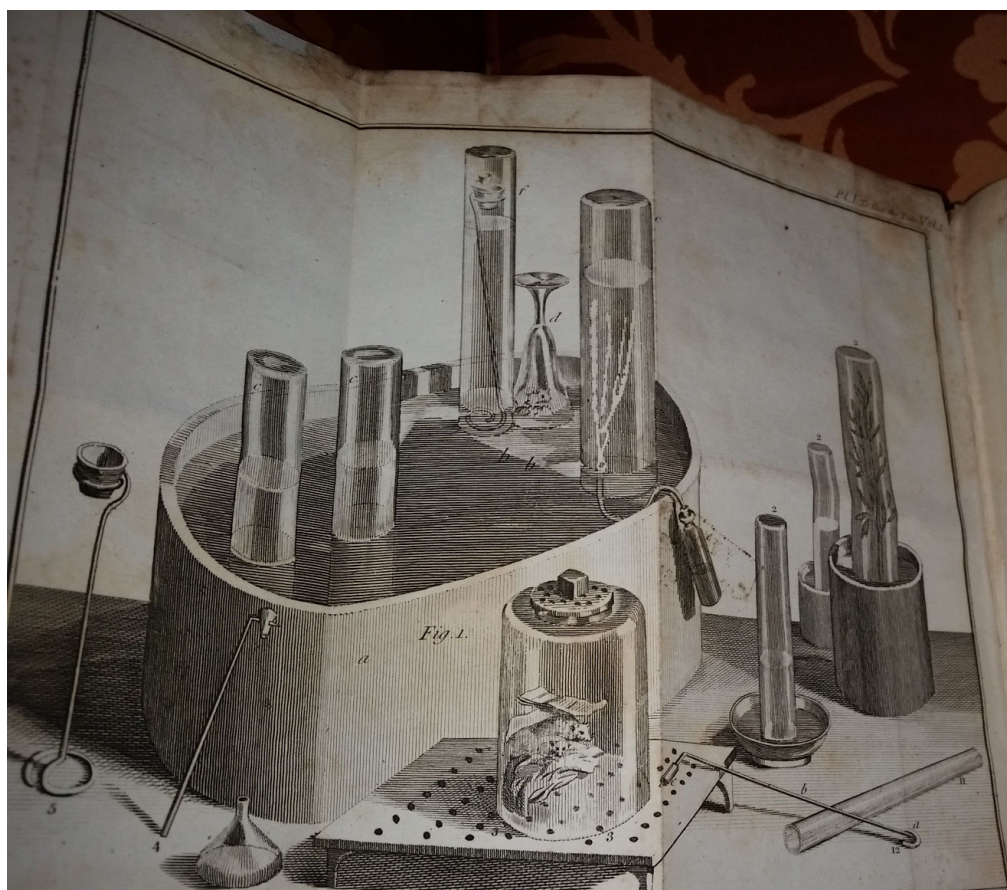












EXPERIMENTS
AND
OBSERVATIONS
ON DIFFERENT KINDS OF
AIR,
AND OTHER BRANCHES OF
NATURAL PHILOSOPHY,
CONNECTED WITH THE SUBJECT.

IN THREE VOLUMES;
Being the former Six Volumes abridged and methodized, with many
Additions.

By JOSEPH PRIESTLEY, LL.D.F.R.S.
AC. IMP. PETROB. R. PARIS. HOLM. TAURIN. ITAL. HARLEM. AGRIL.
MED. PARISI. CANTAB. AMERIC. ET BRITAN. SOCIUS.

VOL. I.

Fert animus causas tantarum expromere rerum.
Immentumque aperitur opus. LUCAN.
Motto to the First of the Six Volumes.

BIRMINGHAM,
PRINTED BY THOMAS PEARSON;
AND SOLD BY J. JOHNSON, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD, LONDON.
MDCCKC.

OBSERVATIONS ON Part III.

mon air. The manganese had lost 132 grains, and from being *black*, was become very *brown*. Again, I transmitted the steam of eight ounces of water over two ounces and a half of manganese, and got about 100 ounce measures of pure fixed air, with a residuum a little phlogisticated. The manganese had lost 112 grains.

SECTION IV.

Whether inflammable or nitrous Air contain more Phlogiston.

IT is well known that both nitrous and inflammable air contain phlogiston, but in very *different states*, because their specific gravities, and other properties, are most remarkably different. Many schemes have occurred to me to ascertain the proportion of phlogiston that each of them contains; and at length I thought of attempting the solution of this problem, by burning inflammable air in a given quantity of common air. For though inflammable air will not part with its phlogiston to common air when *cold*, it will, like other combustible

INFLAMMABLE AIR.

Sett. IV. *Sett. IV.* inflammable substances, when heated to a certain degree. It is then decomposed, and the phlogiston that entered into its composition phlogisticates the air in which it is burned; and the degree of phlogistication may be measured by the test of nitrous air. I, therefore, proceeded as follows.

In an eight ounce phial, containing many nails, and a quantity of water with oil of vitriol, I produced inflammable air; and making it burn with a small flame, at the orifice of a glass tube through which the air was transmitted (being cemented into the cork of the phial) I covered the flame with a receiver that contained twenty-one ounce measures of air, standing in water. After six minutes, the flame went out; when, immediately catching the air that was produced in the next six minutes, and also in the six minutes following, I concluded that seven ounce measures had been produced, and decomposed, during the six minutes in which it had continued to burn.

Then examining the air in which it had burned, I found it so far phlogisticated, that equal measures of it and of nitrous air occupied the space of 1.65 measures; and common air mixed with one third as much nitrous air, being again mixed in equal proportions with the same fresh nitrous air, occupied the space of 1.68 measures. It appeared, therefore, that the twenty one ounce measures of air, having received



PRIESTLEY'S
V
DISCOURSES

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VARIOU

JOSEPH PRIE

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a Book of Science
price when Contr
Yes. Dr. Whistley
philosopher. and
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Orthodox. Even
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Edward Sengle as
he was a man
First Chapter of
at an early age
Dr. Whistley was
as composed from
cepts he resented
Death operated
to take place at
Dead would sleep
the ablest argu
- but all opinio
One thing, however
Doct. Whistley was
- His life and
the fact - on a
Exhibited an

I purchased this Book at an Auction. Several
an uncorrected MS. and two of them worth perusal. The
a little originality to be found in Subjects so frequently re-
peated. But the Name of Brewster gives a value to
every thing to which that Name is attached. and this MS.
a Book of Sermons had many Competitors, & sold for a great
price when compared with the prices other Books then sold.
Dr Brewster was truly a great Man. - He was a great
Philosopher. and a Zealous & liberal Christian. His views
of Christianity were essentially different from those called
Orthodox. - Even from such as are called Unitarians. He
held to the proper humanity of Christ. that is. He con-
sidered Joseph as his Father and Mary as his Mother. -
He was "a Man approved of God &c." - He held that the
First Chapters of Matthew & Luke's Gospels were interpolated
at an early age to do away the Office of the prop.

Dr Brewster was also a Materialist. He considered
as composed of one uniform matter - that the thinking princi-
ple resulted from the organization of the Brain. - That
Death operated to disorganize only. - That a reorganization
took place at the Resurrection, until which time the
Dead would sleep. - all his Opinions are well supported
the ablest arguments drawn both from Scripture & Reason.
- But all Opinions may be properly deemed Speculations.
Nothing however is both clear & conclusive that is. the
Doct. Brewster was a most amiable, a most excellent Man.
- His life and writings furnish abundant evidence of
the fact. - in a word he was a Character which would
exhibit an example of every Christian Virtue.

Jm

*For Mellen's 18
Mellen 200*

Discourses,

ON

VARIOUS SUBJECTS,

INTENDED TO HAVE BEEN DELIVERED

IN

Philadelphia.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

SOME OTHERS, SELECTED FROM THE SAME AUTHOR.

By JOSEPH PRIESTLEY, L. L. D. F. R. S.

Northumberland :

PRINTED BY JOHN BINNS.

.....
1805.

ON
THE DUTY
of
MUTUAL EXHORTATION.

*Exhort one another daily while it is called to day,
lest any of you be hardened by the deceitfulness
of sin.*

HEB. III. 13.

THIS advice of the author of this epistle is not less seasonable at the present day than when it was given. It is even more deserving of attention now than it was then. At that time the christian church was in a state of persecution. At least the open profession of christianity was attended with more danger than it is at present. It was not then patronized by the great, the learned, or the fashionable; but was a *sect every where spoken against*, and the teachers of it were generally considered as *men who turned the world upside down*, the enemies of peace, and the authors of innovation and revolution.

A.

Such